CLAIMS:

1. A method for reducing post-ischaemic injury of the heart and/or improving the functional recovery of the heart following myocardial ischaemia which method comprises administration of an effective, non-toxic amount of a glucose uptake enhancer to a human or non-human mammal in need thereof.

2. A method according to claim 1, wherein the glucose uptake enhancer is a thiazolidinedione.

3. A method according to claim 2, wherein the thiazolidinedione is Compound (I), or the tautomeric form thereof, or a pharmaceutically acceptable derivative thereof.

4. A method according to claim 3, wherein the thiazolidinedione is selected from: (+) -5-[[4-[(3,4-dihydro-6-hydroxy-2, 5, 7, 8-tetramethyl-2H-1-benzopyran-2-yl)methoxy]phenyl]methyl]-2,4-thiazolidinedione (or troglitazone), 5-[4-[(1-methylcyclohexyl)methoxy]benzyl] thiazolidine-2,4-dione (or ciglitazone), 5-[4-[2-(5-ethylpyridin-2-yl)ethoxy]benzyl] thiazolidine-2,4-dione (or pioglitazone) or 5-[(2-benzyl-2,3-dihydrobenzopyran)-5-ylmethyl)thiazolidine-2,4-dione (or englitazone); or a pharmaceutically acceptable derivative thereof.

5. A pharmaceutical composition comprising a glucose uptake enhancer, and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier, wherein such composition is adapted for acute administration.